TALK ABOUT TURF AFFAIRS.

PROSPECTS OF THE COMING SEASON.

THE REPORTS ABOUT REVIVING THE SPORT IN NEW-JERSEY-GOSSIP OF HORSEMEN.

Another page has been added to the history of racing in this country that records the doings on the turf for the season of 1896. The page does not bristle with accounts of brilliant races, neither is it wholly free from some disgraceful comparisons if the student of form attempts to reconcile the records of some of the performers that caused old turfmen so much anguish last year. Riley Grannan and William Wallace suffered from the wrath of the racing officials, but William C. Daly and others remain as milenes of the past and as guide posts for the future of the turf. Probably the stewards of the Jockey Club in their wisdom have decided to retain some of the notorious characters of the turf, so as to point them out as horrible examples to newcomers, who are not familiar with the true inwardness of racing, since the new Constitution has placed a powerful weapon in the hands of the so-called sportsmen who nasquerade as layers of odds.

he season of 1897 opens with every prospect of seing a successful and profitable one for the racerack owners. Threats of the contributors of revenue known as layers of odds that they will withfraw their patronage are looked upon as a huge joke by some of the track owners. To use the expression of one of the leading owners of racetrack Them ducks (layers of odds) are always naking bluffs. They always lay down when their hands are called." It is a pity that the turf in this ountry is practically dominated by two classes of bstructionists, the track-owners and professional Moreover, it is likely that there will be trouble for somebody at Albany during the present thrashers and pumpkin huskers from the interior, contend that tratting is being sacrificed in the interest of thoroughbred racing. It is said that the Oracle of Ontario and Wayne countles has been consulted, and that the owners indicate that the Noah of the turf in the Greater New-York district should lese no time in constructing an ark if he and his associates desire to escape from the 'raines" that threaten to engulf sport in the neigh-

Unauthorized reports have been spread that a racing law in New-Jersey is one of the probabilities. It is evident that the turf evolution has arrived at a new point in New-Jersey, and that some robust, buzzing mosquitoes have reached the parrot stage in the process. Phocene reports that have been fossilized amid the solitudes and ruins of New-Jersey racetracks are only fit for a place in some m seum of antiquities. A leading New-Jersey turf-man, whose individual interests in racing property are as extensive as anybody's, said to the writer:
"Without the earnest support of The Tribune and of men of prominence in business and social affairs, there is no hope for racing in New-Jersey. I want to say right here that The Tribune suppressed racing in New-Jersey by breaking up the political rings that dominated the State, owing to the vast revenues derived from continuous racing at Gloucester and Guttenburg. The better class of race-goers were satisfied with Monmouth, until Guttenburg and Gloucester methods were introduced and ed by the management. When an outery was made by the public, and their views were reflected columns of unsubsidized newspapers, the management ruled off two leading turf writers. The result was startling, for The Tribune took up the fight, and routed the combined forces of the racetracks, horse, foot and dragoons. The attack was followed up so flercely that New-Jersey is now Republican State, and likely to remain so for many years to come. The power of the ring ele-

We want racing in New-Jersey, but it must be of a clean, wholesome kind, that will be satisfactory the press and the public, free from association with any of the men who brought about the ruin of the sport and the complete overthrow of the Democratic party in the State."

LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD'S INJURIES. The serious injuries received by Lord William Beresford in the hunting field is another incident in the history of the Beresfords of Waterford. Nearly every member of the family in the male line has ert on the hunting field. Broken arms, legs, ribs and vertebrae have been as common in the Beresford family as the measles in the family of a laborer. Hunting accidents have not been confined to the men of the family either, as the Beresford women have always been famous as dashing, fearless equestrians. Lord William Beresford is a partner of Pierre Lorillard in his racing stable, and, like all the fighting Beresfords, is a keen sportsman. Lord William paid \$40,000 for a half interest in the Lorillard stable, and intended to take an active part in its management during t ent accident may prevent him from fulfilling his plans, but when a cable dispatch reporting favorably upon his condition was read in the Waldorf last night, men who know the injured turfman offered odds that he would witness the Lincolnshire Handicap that is to be run in March. John Higgins, who trains for Beresford & Lorillard, has had an American track seven furlongs in circumference constructed. Every equipment is first class, and hard or soft going on the downs of Newmarket does not affect the work of the horses trained by Higgins. English trainers were not slow to perceive the advantages of a dirt track or "skinned course," as the Britons call the Lorillard track. Many private training establishments in England have plans and specifications for training tracks on the Ameri-

CONEY ISLAND STAKES.

The Coney Island Jockey Club announces the following stakes that close to-day:

lowing stakes that close to-day:

For the June Meeting, 1897—Three-year-olds and upward. The Suburban; value, \$7.590. One mile and a quarter.

The June Handicaps: value, \$5.000. One subscription of \$75 entitles the entry to start in each of the three following handicaps, viz: The Conest Island; value, \$1.500. Six furlongs. The Sheepshead; Bay; value, \$1.500. One mile and one furlons.

The Grass Inaugural; value, \$1.500. Six furlongs on turf.

The Grass Inaugural; value, \$1,500. Six furlongs on turf.
For three-year-olds—The Swift; value, \$2,000. Seven furlongs. The Spindrift; handleap, value, \$2,000. Seven furlongs. The Spindrift; handleap, value, \$2,000. One mile and a furlong.
For two-year-olds—The Great Trial; value \$20,000. Fur turrity course. The Bouble Event, two races; value, \$10,000. Five and a half furlongs and Futurity course. The Zephyr, value, \$2,000. Futurity course. The Spring; value, \$2,000. Futurity course. The June; value, \$2,000. Futurity course. The Vernal; for filles: value, \$2,000. Futurity course. The Dalsy, value, \$1,500. Five furlongs on turf. The Pansy; value, \$1,500. Five furlongs on turf. The Pansy; value, \$1,500. Six furlongs on turf. For the autumn meeting, 187—The Flight; for two-year-olds and upward; value, \$2,500. Seven furlongs. The September; for three-year-olds; value, \$2,000. Futurity course. The Flatbush; for two-year-olds; value, \$3,000. Futurity course. The Flatbush; for two-year-olds; value, \$3,000. The Futurity course.
For the Autumn Meeting, 1890—The Futurity; for

turity course.

For the Autumn Meeting, 1859-The Futurity; for foals of 1857; added money, \$8.750. Futurity course;

Attention is called to the reduction in starting

Attention is called to the reduction in starting fees and forfois, most of the races, including the Suburban, having the first declaration fee placed at only 30.

Business in picking up at the manieures said vesterday. "Tod. Shoan tode two winners on Friday, and every one of the men who meet at the milkstand had a bet dows, and won out their New Year's present."

The Shann having the first declaration fee placed at the milkstand had a bet dows, and won out their New Year's present.

The milkstand had a bet dows, and won out their New Year's present.

The bys who bet to win are gathering all their available assets and intend to bet and the conditions. The bys who bet to win are gathering all their available assets and intend to be the Murphy until the Racquet Club sports stop putting up. No. it is not Soan, McAlpine, the englished the conditions have been developed by the conditions of the state of the conditions will be seen the conditions of the state of the conditions will be read all about that heavy. Wirgin Leaf McAlpine, the military equipments will not be on which and the conditions were too military explained by the property of chirtup, General McLewee will tell some blood-or spanners stories.

"Only you have up so much angulah h Boston-He was the real thing, with no end of leafers from London don't you know, but Boston begans and could an endership the property of the Bostonians were so mocked that they were unable to visit the Hen Bow in Madison Square Garden. Everybedy in 10000 and 10000 and

Of all the nerve tonics-bromos. FIGURING ON THE SENATE. celeries or nervines-your doctor will tell you that the Hypophosphites are best understood. So thoroughly related is the nervous system to disease conditions which may confront the NEW that some physicians prescribe Hypophosphites alone in the early stages of Consumption. Scott's Emulsion is Cod-liver Oil, emulsified, with the Hypophosphites, happily blended. The result of its use is greater strength and activity of the brain, the spinal cord and the nerves.

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was killed owing to the company's carclessness. The company agreed to settle for \$15,000, but the lawyer changed his mind and demanded \$15,600. The company finally acceded, and after the money was paid the company's counsel asked why the \$500 was added. The lawyer replied: "Oh, that is the terminal haul."

"Did you hear about E. C. Cowdin and his negotiations with John Daly? Cowdin wants to mate two maces with His Highness, and called upon Mr. Daly for terms. The latter told him that he could nate his mares with His Highness for \$1,000 apiece. 'It's worth it, did you say? returned the man. 'Well. I don't know; there are other horses in the paddock, but they are in California, so I guess you are right.'

"James Rowe was in town in Tuesday. Jack' Joyner is going to North Carolina to shoot quail and catch the malaria. Taral told me that Hamilton is in a hospital suffering from a severe attack of malaria, Jockey Ballard intends to remain in the city all winter. Mattinew Byrnes expects great things from Scottish Chieftain next year. 'Ed' Tipton is in town, as cheerful and jolly as ever. There will be fifty-three days' racing in Montana next summer under Mr. Tipton's management and Marcus Daly's patronage. Upward of \$200,000 will be given for premiums. There will be no book-making, and all betting will be done by means of auction pools and Paris mutuels. It is safe betting that Riley Grannan will not take in the Montana circuit. Marcus Daly has designs upon the English Derby. He says: 'It I send a car didate over to England it will be safe to have a ticket on his chances. If I ever do win the Derby it will be with an American jockey in the saddle.'

"John Hylard passes the long winter nights in studying abstruse problems in algebra, so as to be able to figure accurately Don de Oro's status as a racer when the season opens at Morris Park. George Smith thinks that Hamilton II will come out in the spring perfectly sound. He thinks that Matthew Byrnes is not a trustworthy judge of soundness if he GByrnes) believes that H

IN THE CYCLING WORLD.

BICYCLE CATALOGUE DESIGN EXHIBI-TION.

ARTISTS TRY FOR PRIZES-THE EXHIBITION AT THE ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE TO CLOSE TO-DAY-THE SHOW IN THIS CITY-A JOINT DIAMOND MEET

The display of artistic designs, some of which will e used in the catalogues of the cycle shows in this city and Chicago, will end to-day at the rooms of st. The exhibition opened on Saturday, and a crowd was present yesterday afternoon. Some time ago the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers offered a series of prizes for the best designs to be used in the catalogues for the coming cycle shows. Artists and designers responded liberally, and the paintings were hung up in the lecture-room at the Architectural League Building. Two prizes were offered for each city. The winner of the first prize for this city is a sketch representing an old Dutch settler riding a bicycle known as "boneraker" a quarter of a century ago. The colors, green, maroon and yellow, seem nicely blended to one who does not pose as an art critic. The second prize for this city has a tapestry background partly surrounded with a semi-frame of wheels with wings. The wheel is partly covered by a sign hanging from the handle-bars bearing the words: "Third National Cycle Exhibition, New-York, February 6 to 13, 1897." The first prize for Chicago represents a woman in long skirts leaning wearily against a bicycle. Her head is hooded and she has yellow hair. The prominent colors are red, blue and yellow. Chicago's second prize represents Father Knickerbocker fondling a pneumatic tire. The coloring is green and yellow. Several other designs received favorable mention from the judges. There were 129 exhibits on the walls. ure-room at the Architectural League Building.

The managers of the coming cycle show in this city say that from an artistic point of view, as well as from the number of exhibitors and spaces occupied, this will be the peer of anything of a like nature ever held anywhere. Elaborate preparations have been made to secure fine decorations. The electric light effects will be particularly striking and original. Already there are 400 individual exhibitors, as against about two hundred last year. This number will exceed the Chicago list by about one hundred, and is even larger than the list of the Paris or International Show in London. Every detail has now been approved, and all that remains before the opening of the show is to carry forward to completion the elaborate preparations laid out by the National Cycle Board of Trade. President Coleman is pleased with the work and prospects for the show. He believes, as do the other members of the Board, that it will be a record-breaker in every sense of the word. The Grand Central Palace, in which the show will be held, is centrally located, being at Forty-third-st, and Lexington-ave., within a stone's throw of the Grand Central Station. nature ever held anywhere. Elaborate prepara-

The National Guardsmen of Greater New-York are becoming enthusiastic over the two-mile handicap, open only to the National Guard, which will take place at the diamond indoor race meet of Company G, 13th Regiment, and the South Brooklyn Wheelmen at the armory on Wednesday evening. Among the competitors in the race will be the following well-known militia wheelmen: W. H. Owen and F. W. Hearne, 22d Regiment; George W. Cooke and J. Manneschmidt, 13th Regiment, and L. S. Barrett, Troop C. The one-mile handleap will be contested by W. H. Owen, William Bonino, W. K. Sibley, W. L. Losee, P. J. Dreher and B. R. Gray, South Brooklyn Wheelmen; C. H. Henshaw, Riverside Wheelmen; F. W. Hearne, 22d Reglment; W. A. Browne and William Schneider, Riverside Wheelmen; B. E. Summersgill, Albany County Wheelmen; O. V. Babcock, Harlem Wheelmen; J. W. Lowey, Tornahaw Wheelmen; Robert Martin and E. W. Conradson, Logan Wheelmen; C. W. Gasgne, Liberty Wheelmen, W. J. White, New-York County Wheelmen, The one-mile professional will be contested by the best board-track riders, including "Major" Taylor, F. F. Goodman, "Sam" Brock, George P. Kuhlke and many others. The track of the 13th Regiment Armory is considered one of the best in this part of the country. It is larger than the Madison Square Garden track, only requiring eight laps to the mile, while the Garden track is ten laps. The prizes are handsome. They are now on exhibition at the Brooklyn Cycle Company's store, No. 555 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Bonino, W. K. Sibley, W. L. Losee, P. J. Dreher and

It was not bicycle weather yesterday, yet a number of riders were noticed in the Boulevard uptown. In Brooklyn some of the asphalt streets were in pascable condition, and a few cyclists made their way through Prospect Park, and some went as far as Coney Island. No stretch of the imagination could make it good riding.

John Barnett, the president of the Logan Wheelmen, is a candidate for the presidency of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island. Mr. Barnett is popular, and he seems likely to succeed Mr. Furst, He represents South Brooklyn. George W. Shannon, who is also a candidate, represents the Bedford district.

REPUBLICAN SUPREMACY AFTER MARCH

4 STILL IN DOUBT.

ADMINISTRATION WHEN IT COMES INTO

ELECT SENATORS.

Washington, Jan. 3.-The partisan complexmain as unsettled as ever until the very last seat is filled of the thirty-one which will be made vacant on the day the McKinley Administration comes into power. For the last two years, as is well known, the Senate has legis lated, or attempted to legislate, under wholly anomalous political conditions. No party has been able to muster a majority in the body, or o assume either legislative authority or responsibility. A Republican plurality has been invested with purely nominal power, but has been prevented from enforcing any feature of its caucus programme by a constant combination of the hostile elements in the chamber, which, though utterly at variance among themselves on all questions of positive policy, have uniformly cooperated in the work of opposition pure and simple. In the Senate, 2s at present constituted, the anti-Republican elements have a clear majority of eleven votes, although no one faction. can muster strength enough to dispute with the Republicans the control of the committees and

It is already clear from the result of the Noember elections that the Republican plurality in the Senate after March 4 will be substantially increased, and that the strength of the anti-Republican opposition will be reduced to perhaps a bare half of the full membership of the body. There are contingencies, however, which make absolute party supremacy in the new Senate an extremely doubtful prospect, and even threaten to involve legislation in the upper branch of Congress for two years more in all the embarrassments and uncertainties of partisan irresponsibility and political chaos.

the nominal conduct of the business of the

PRESENT PARTISAN DIVISIONS.

Partisan divisions in the Senate have been greatly complicated during the last twelve months by the breaks in the lines of the two great political organizations, forced by the action of the St. Louis and Chicago conventions. There are now in the upper house of Congress five distinct political groups-Republicans, Sound Money or Administration Democrats, Democrats, Silverites and Populists. The present strength of each group is as follows: Republicans, 58; Sound Money Democrats, 8; Democrats, 31; Silverites, 6; Populists, 6. One seat in the bodyfrom Delaware-has been vacant since March 4, 1895. Thirty Senators are to retire on March 4, and the loss will be divided evenly among the five groups. Ten Republicans are to go out, 10 Democrats, 4 Sound Money Democrats, 3 Silverites and 3 Populists.

The fifty-nine holdover Senators will then be divided politically as follows: Republicans, 28; Democrats, 21; Sound Money Democrats, 4; Silverites, 3; Populists, 3. The full membership

of each group is appended: Republicans-Aldrich, Rhode Island; Baker, Kansas; Burrows, Michigan; Carter, Montana; Chandler, New-Hampshire; Clark, Wyoming; Cullom, Illinois; Davis, Minnesota; Elkins, West Virginia; Frye, Maine; Gear, Iowa; Hale, Maine; Hawley, Connecticut; Hoar, Massachusetts; Lodge, Massachusetts; McBride, Oregon; McMillan, Michigan; Nelson, Minnesota; Proctor, Vermont; Quay, Pennsylvania; Sewell, New-Jersey; Sherman, Ohio; Shoup, Idaho; Thurston, Nebraska; Warren, Wyoming; Wetmore, Rhode Island; Wilson, Washington; Wolcott, Colorado.

Democrats-Bacon, Georgia; Bate, Tennessee; Berry, Arkansa.; Chilton, Texas; Cockrell, Missouri; Daniel, Virginia; Faulkner, West Virginia; George, Mississippi; Gorman, Maryland; Harris, Tennessee; Martin, Virginia; Mills, Texas; Mitchell, Wisconsin; Morgan, Alabama; Murphy, New-York; Pasco, Florida; Roach, North Dakota; Tillman, South Carolina; Turple, Indiana; Walthall, Mississippi; White, California, Total, 21. Sound Money Democrats-Caffery, Louisiana; Gray, Delaware; Lindsay, Kentucky; Smith,

New-Jersey. Total, 4. Silverites-Cannon, Utah; Mantle, Montana; Pettigrew, South Dakota, Total, 3. Populists-Allen, Nebraska; Butler, North Carolina; Stewart, Nevada. Total, 3.

THIRTY-ONE SEATS TO BE FILLED. Thirty-one seats in the Senate remain to be filled after March 4, from the following States: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, New-Hampshire, New-York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin. In seven of these States the Legislatures have already met and chosen Senators for the term beginning March 4, 1897, and ending March 4, 1903. Mr. Pugh has been superseded in Alabama by General Pettus, a townsman and an intimate friend of Senator Morgan, and like him a rooted anti-Administration Democrat and friend of silver. General Gordon has retired in Georgia and Colonel Clay, the

chairman of the Democratic State Central Com-

mittee, a moderate silver man, has been chosen as his successor. Senator Allison has been re-elected in Iowa for the fourth time, and will begin on March 4 next his twenty-fifth year of service in the upper branch of Congress. In Louisiana ex-Governor McEnery displaces Newton H. Blanchard. The new Senator, like his predecessor, is an outspoken Silver Democrat. George L. Wellington, the Republican State chairman and National Committeeman, will help to represent the State of Maryland in the Senate after March 4, displacing Charles H. Gibson, a moderate Silver Democrat. In Ohio, ex-Governor Foraker was chosen nearly a year ago to succeed Calvin S. Brice, while the Vermont Legislature last summer honored Justin S. Morrill, the "father of the Senate," with a unanimous re-election for a sixth successive term. Adding these seven Senators already chosen to the two holdover classes, the strength of the various groups in the Senate would be as follows: Republicans, 32; Democrats, 24; Sound Money Democrats, 4; Silverites,

3; Populists, 3. WHERE REPUBLICANS WILL BE CHOSEN. Of the twenty-four remaining seats ten are practically certain to be filled by Republicans. Legislatures safely Republican have been chosen in California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana. North Dakota, New-Hampshire, New-York, Oregon, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. George C. Perkins, who was chosen to fill out the term of Leland Stanford, will have no serious opposition in the California Legislature, a majority of the members-elect having already declared in favor of his re-election. In Connecticut Senator O. H. Platt will have equally plain sailing. He will probably be the unanimous choice of the Legislature for a fourth successive term. Several candidates are struggling in Illinois for General John M. Palmer's seat, and it is difficult to guess which one will eventually win. In Indiana Charles W. Fairbanks, the temporary chairman of the St. Louis Convention, seems likely to be chosen to succeed the hitherto invincible "Sycamore of the Wabash," D. W. Voorhees, now broken both in political fortunes and bodily

Senator Henry C. Hansbrough is making a vigorous fight for re-election in North Dakota, and has so far encountered no very formidable obstacles to success. The Legislature is strongly Republican, but under similar conditions elected

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a Democrat to the Senate in the winter of 1892-'93. This folly, due to factional strife, is not likely to be repeated now. Senator Gallinger is a candidate for re-election in New-Hampshire, and feels confident of an easy victory in the Re-

publican caucus at Concord.

David B. Hill will make way for a Republican in New-York, and J. Donald Cameron for a sounder exponent of party faith and policy in the Keystone State. Senator John H. Mitchell hopes to succeed himself in Oregon, but the situation in that State is complicated by party divisions on the silver issue, and the outcome of the fight for the Senatorship is by no means of the light for the Senatorship is by no including certain. Ex-Senator John C. Spooner seems to have little or no opposition in the Wisconsin Legislature, and will probably return to Washington next spring after an absence from the Senate of just six years.

FOUR SURELY SILVER STATES

Four State Legislatures are equally certain to hoose Silver Democrats for the term beginning March 4. James K. Jones, the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is sure of reelection at the hands of the Arkansas Legislature. The Florida Legislature does not meet until next April, and the Governor will have to make an appointment if the State is to be fully represented at an early special session. Both the Executive and the Legislature are Democratic, and Mr. Pasco, the retiring Senator, is thought to be pretty certain of another term. Mr. Vest will try to hold his seat from Missourl. The State Legislature is strongly Democratic and pro-silver. In South Carolina Judge Earle will displace J. L. M. Irby, having won the regular Democratic nomination last September over ex-Governor Evans, the friend and lieutenant of Senator Tillman.

Of the remaining ten seats it seems hardly probable that the Republican party will be able to capture more than two. In Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Kansas, Nevada, South Dakota, Utah and Washington anti-Republican Legisla-

Utah and Washington anti-Republican Legisla-tures have been chosen, and only the inability of the motley opposition elements to combine can prevent the choice of anti-Republican Senacan prevent the choice of anti-Republican Senators from these States. It is fair to presume that Senator Teller will be re-elected in Colorado, all the sliver factions having pledged their support to him in advance. John P. Jones, the Populist Senator from Nevada, is a candidate for re-election, and is encountering some opposition on the ground that he is not an actual resident of the ex-Bonanza State. His defeat, however, seems highly improbable.

Mr. Kyle, the South Dakota "Indocrat" and Populist, thinks that he deserves a second term. Mr. Pettigrew, his colleague, now a Populist also, is fighting Kyle. The State Legislature is controlled by the joint silver Democratic and Populist forces, but it is impossible to forcese what the outcome of the present bitter contest between the Kyle and Pettigrew factions will

what the outcome of the present bitter contest between the Kyle and Pettigrew factions will be. Mr. Peffer is making a lively canvass for re-election in Kansas, and has one or two active Democratic and Populist rivals. Either a Democrat or a Populist will come to Washington from the Sunflower State. In Utah Senator Brown, a McKinley Republican, will be replaced by a Populist or a silverite of the Cannon stamp, while in Washington Populists, Democrats and Republican bolters are all clamoring for the toga which Mr. Squire is about to surrender.

IDAHO, DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY. Mr. Dubois is struggling for re-election in

Idaho, where he and his ex-Republican followers were "frozen out" last fall by a combination of the other two anti-Republican factions. Mr. Dubois has the support of the Democratic National Committee, but the local Democratic machine is committed to Clargett, the Democratic Populist Senatorial nominee. There are twenty-nine silver Republicans, eighteen Democratis and twenty-three Populists in the Idaho Legislature. A protracted struggle at Boise City seems pretty certain.

The Delaware Legislature is Democratic this year, and will undoubtedly send a Democratio of conservative financial views to Washington with a certificate of election as Senator to fill the vacant Delaware seat. Colonel Du Pont contends, however, that he is still the duly elected Senator from Delaware, and he may ask the Senate next spring to pass once more on the legality of his title. The presentation of bination of the other two anti-Republican fac-

second certificate will, perhaps, in itself oper-tie to reopen the whole case. a second certificate will, perhaps, in itself operate to reopen the whole case.

The Kentucky Legislature is Republican, and if called together in special session would undoubtedly send a Republican to Washington to succeed J. C. S. Blackburn. Governor Bradley has, however, shown a strong disinclination to issue the necessary call, and the personal and factional jealousies of Blue Grass Republican politics may be selfishly allowed to stand in the way of a Republican Senator's election. It is believed that the Governor will eventually yield to party sentiment and convene the Legislature in extra session.

SENATOR PRITCHARD'S CHANCES.

There is a fair chance that a Republican Senaor may be returned in North Carolina, where the Republicans and Populists control the Legislature and Populist sentiment generally favors the re-election of Senator Jeter C. Pritchard. Mr. Pritchard needs to secure only a dozen or more Populist votes to win, but his candidacy is being bitterly opposed by Senator Marion Butler, the Populist dictator in the Old North State. Putting Kentucky, North Carolina, Delaware, South Dakota and Idaho in the list of States whose choice of a Senator is involved in doubt, the prospective strength of the five political groups in the Senate would be: Republicans, 42; Democrats, 29; Sound Money Democrats, 4; Silverites, 5; Populists, 5.

If Republicans are returned from Kentucky and North Carolina only one vote more would be needed to insure, with the casting vote of the Vice-President, an actual party predominance in the chamber. Without this additional vote the Republican managers in the Senate will have to depend on opposition aid, either negative or lature and Populist sentiment generally favors

to depend on opposition aid, either negative or positive, for the passage of legislation on which the success of the whole Republican policy for the next four years so unconditionally depends.

THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

PRAISE FOR OFFICERS AND MEN FROM SECRETARY CARLISLE.

Washington, Jan. 3 (Special).-Secretary Carlisle has written some complimentary criticism of the revenue cutter service. In a report on the subjeche Secretary says, among other things, that the general and varied work of the service abundantly mmends its value and efficiency as a branch of the Government. There has not been a similar eriod in the history of the service, he states, when, with old and badly adapted vessels and depleted personnel, its resources have been as severely taxed s they were during the year just closed. Yet with the numerous calls made upon the service it ha ably performed important work intrusted to it, and The report says:

sented The report says:

An active patrol of the coast line, rivers and harbors of the United States, especially on the sea, Gulf and Great Lakes, has been maintained, and in the performance of this work the vessels of the service have cruised an aggregate of 367,133 nautical miles, bourded and examined 20,250 vessels of the merchant matthe, of which number 615 were reported to the proper authorities for violation of the United States Customs and Navigation laws, incurring penalties in the sum of \$210,944. During the year 67 vessels, with 694 persons on board, in actual distress were assisted, the value of the vessels and their cargoes amounting to \$1,011,807.

Speaking of the special services, the Secretary Speaking of the special services, the Secretary

Speaking of the special services, the Secretary says:

Lieutenant G. L. Carden, while in charge of the launch Scott at Friday Harbor, San Juan Island, Wash., on Sentember 4, 1855, was appealed to by the civil authorities at that place for assistance in protecting from mob violence two men charged with murder who were threatened with lynching. Lieutenant Carden responded to the call of the authorities, received the prisoners on board of his vessel and held the mob at bay until his launch had steamed beyond their reach; conveyed the prisoners to Whatcom, Wash, and delivered them into the custody of the State authorities at that place. During the severe hurricane that swept the coast in September last, First Assistant Engineer George B. Maber, in charge of the launch Tybee, at Savannah, Ga., with the crew of that vessel, rendered conspicuous service in saving members of the crews, twelve persons in all, of several vessels capazed in the river off Savannah. Captain W. J. Herring, with the officers and crew of the steamer Morrill, rendered valuable aid during four hours of continuous labor in extinguishing a conflagration on the cotton wharves at Mobile, Ala, and saved the life of the master, of the burning Swedish harkentine Verdandl. Under the provisions of the act approved March 5, 18%, relating to the anchorage and movements of vessels in the St. Mary's River, Michigan, rules and regulations were formulated and promulgated, and the steamer Johnson, Captain A. B. Davis commanding, with a full complement of officers and men, was stationed in the St. Mary's River for the enforcement of the law during the season of navigation. The work has been performed in a most creditable and efficient manner.

In referring to the Bebring Sca fleet, Secretary

In referring to the Behring Sea fleet, Secretary

Carlisle says:

The able captains and other officers and the faithful crews of the fleet have, under the skilful direction of the officers in command, met every emergency, and are deserving of the highest consideration and praise. This fleet has cruised over 100,000 nautical miles, boarded and examined 115 different vessels, of which number 65 were engaged in fur scaling.

The Secretary earnestly recommends the creation of a reused light for commissioned officers. He also

There is the promise of a possible new pool in the fifth sand in the country around Pittsburg. Penn., but it is res

A HUNDRED YEARS.

WILL PEOPLE BE STRONGER AND LIVE LONGER

A well-known scientist says that in a hun

known, because people will have learned how

to take care of themselves and medical science

will have made such wonderful advancement.

This statement may be true, but it is also true

that if people were only to take advantage of

the great discoveries of science even at the

present time they might go through life with-

out ever having a day's illness. Many people

have realized this fact and many have discov-

year round. Here is an opinion on the subject

Mrs. Ella Feddermann, 201 W. Fayette-st.,

Baltimore, Md., says: "Some time ago I suffered

from terrible sinking spells and headaches, as

the result of a run-down system and extreme

nervousness. I obtained no relief until a friend persuaded me to try Duffy's pure mait whiskey. After using it a short time I became fully restored to health."

stored to health."

Science has proved that for building up a run-down system nothing compares with a reliable stimulant—preferably pure whiskey. Every person who has ever tried Duffy's pure malt whiskey finds that it is unequalled for promoting health. There is nothing like it for making sickly people strong and vigorous. Thousands have testified to the wonderful beneat derived from taking it.

light yield will be obliged to suspend field operations

ered a way to keep strong and well the who

which shows how they manage to do it:

dred years from now disease will be almost

Refused petroleum closed at 6.20 cents per gallon in bar-rels, and 3.70 cents in bulk at New-York, Philadelphia prices being on a basis 5 points lower. Foreign quota-tions were London, 53d per Imperial gallon: Antwerp, 184, franca per 100 kilos, and Bremen, 5.85 marks our 30

AN INSURGENT LOSS OF 1,300

GENERAL POLAVIEJA'S ALLEGED VIC-TORY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

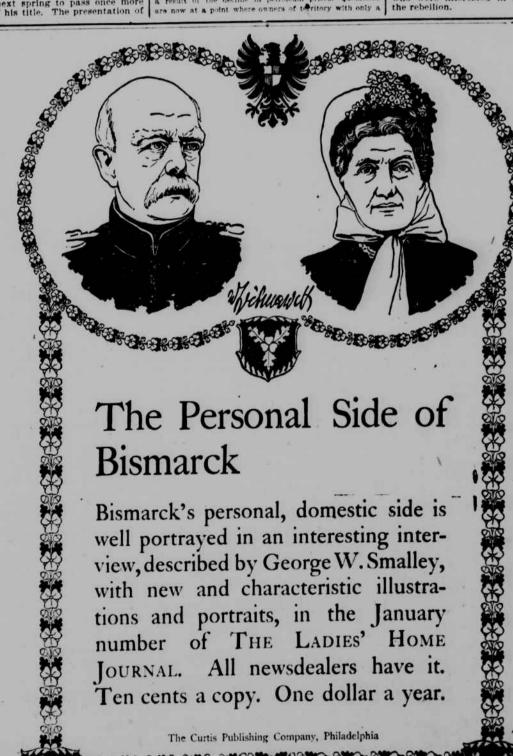
THE QUEEN REGENT CONGRATULATES HIM-CRUSHING BLOW BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN GIVEN THE REBELLION.

Madrid, Jan. 3.-Queen Regent Christina and the Government have sent messages to General Polavieja, Captain-General of the Philippine Islands, congratulating him upon his great victory over the insurgents on the heights of Cacaron, Province of Bulacan.

In the first engagement the loss of the rebels was 600 killed. The troops captured a large quantity of munitions of war and a factory in which the rebels had been making cartridges.

While the Spanlards were pursuing the fice ing rebels, it was suspected that the latter, pursuing the method of warfare followed by the Cuban insurgents, would attempt to lead the troops into an ambuscade in the dense thickets through which the pursuit led. The troops were therefore ordered to set fire to the bushes in many places in order to drive out any rebels who might be lurking in them. The flames spread with great rapidity, and it was soon learned that the suspicion of an ambuscade was well founded. A large number of the insurgents were in hiding in the bushes, evidently waiting for the troops to pass, when they would have attacked them in the rear.

Many of the rebels succeeded in making their escape for the time being, but 200 of them pershed in the fire. In the mean time other Spanish columns had been hurriedly dispatched to outflank the fleeing insurgents, and in this they were successful. The rebels were utterly routed, losing 500 killed. The total insurgent loss was 1,300, 200 in excess of the number given in yesterday's dispatches. These 200 were without doubt those who were burned to death. The Spanish loss was one officer and twenty-six privates killed. The victory, which, it is believed



The Personal Side of

Bismarck's personal, domestic side is well portrayed in an interesting interview, described by George W. Smalley, with new and characteristic illustrations and portraits, in the January number of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL. All newsdealers have it. Ten cents a copy. One dollar a year.

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